

**Impromptu Lines on the Copperheads.**

When the sweet roses blushing red,  
In Eden their first fragrance shed,  
A traitor and a copperhead

Came in disguise,  
Diffusing knowledge; and he said,  
Eat and be wise,

And wisdom shall anoint thine eyes.  
Hath man misled.  
Now 'neath the tree of liberty,  
This copperhead

Appears in blue and white and red.

Under the silent grass he hides,  
Among the weeds and flowers he glides,  
Down by the brook he most abides—

A treacherous thing;  
The stars and stripes that deck his sides  
Conceal a sting.

Venom and death are in his spring.

Satan succeeded, and he fell,  
In chains and darkness doomed to dwell,

With other traitors who rebel,

In act and word,  
Because he'd rather reign in hell

Than serve the Lord,  
Who guards us with his flaming sword.

GEO. W. BUNYAN.

**FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.**

**"Still Harping on my Daughter"—Prospects Among the Contrabands—Will they be Self-supporting?—Plantation Life and Manners—"Land Sales,"**

From Our Special Correspondent.

PARIS ISLAND, Feb. 23, 1863.

"The eternal negro," cries some impudent reviler; "why must every letter, in every paper, begin and end with him?" Simply, my friend, because he is and must be, for some time to come, the subject of dispute and discussion. "What will you do with him?" is the question, North and South, and the faster we work to get through the oppressive strata of prejudice and passion that overlays this great question, the sooner shall we reach the true vein of the white demons, and begin to look toward a settlement of this great family quarrel, which need never have been, if the North and South had not for fifty years past been afraid of "agitating" the subject.

"Will the negro ever be able to take care of himself?" is the question that quasi Unionists ask today with as dolorous a tone as they did ten years ago.

Let us waive speculations and give facts. Paris Island, which has had the reputation of being a lonely, unhealthy point, surrounded by marsh, and only reached at high tide, and through long winding lagoons, was owned by several proprietors.

They seldom (if the negroes tell us truly) spent much time on the island, but left it to the care of overseers and black drivers. The slaves left upon the island when the owners deserted this portion of the country, were of the lowest grade; all the well-trained house-servants, or those of a higher class, were taken off with the families from Beaufort.

Last year there were about 330, all told, upon the island. This year there are about 400, the greater part almost destroyed it. The people were consequently starved, and being rationed by Dr. J. C. Zochos and other superintendents that were with him, they went through the year without fully paying expenses of their keeping. This was the case in many places.

Early in January a system of labor was arranged by superintendents and managers, and submitted to Gen. Saxon, which he accepted with few alterations. Circulars were printed and read to assemblies of the colored people for their acceptance or rejection. If they accepted them they were under Government protection, and if not they were to pay rent for houses and lands and take care of themselves.

On this island nearly every laborer accepted, and though there has been a great deal of sickness (an epidemic pneumonia) and whooping cough during the winter among all the younger portion, the work has gone on as well as we could hope.

The fields, with few exceptions, will be ready for planting by the time planting should be done, and if Government would be more prompt in getting hoes and plows down for the use of the department, it would cheer and revive much.

I rode to-day over one plantation where men and women were busily at work with the great plantation houses, which are the only ones they will use. While the mothers worked, groups of little boys and girls were gathering up sticks and weeds for building fires. We thought this was play until we came near, and lo, by the side of each fire was a big pile of oysters or sweet potatoes, ready to be roasted for the dinner of the laborers when dinner-time should come.

They were preparing their potatoe and corn bread. The cotton land is already nearly all listed, and ready for the plow. It was a picture to look upon, those cheerful laborers working without taskmasters, each one to be paid a stipulated price for a task, and at liberty to do it at will. Here and there over the broad field fires were set by the boys to burn the high dry fern that covers all the land.

To the answer, will they be self-supporting, we need say, not that they no longer receive rations; that they are now obliged to pay for their own hoes, and to make this year corn for Government cattle and horses. (Each one is to take a portion more than his own needs would require, for cultivation in corn and potatoe for the use of the old and invalids; and for the most part all go about it cheerfully.)

Leaving the fields, we rode around the negro quarters. Attached to nearly every one is a garden, with a new fence around it, made of split pickets, got out by hand, and, though clumsy put together, answering well the purpose designed. In some of these gardens peas were already six inches high, and as I rode from door to door I was charitably assailed for garden seeds, which I hope some humane reader of THE TRIBUNE will forward immediately to this department.

I counted some forty good hogs belonging to different families about the quarters. Ducks, turkeys, and guinea fowls were as plenty as in a farmer's barnyard. Two companies of soldiers, quartered in the gin-house and other buildings near, seemed quite minded their own work; and not a negro, man or woman, was (then) loitering about the tents. The men on the plantation fish, and often make some little money. They boat, they gather oysters, hire out for odd jobs, and turn a penny in many ways.

The women wash for soldiers and officers of the fleet; bake cakes and pies; keep little stalls; sell their eggs and chickens, and make oyster soup; and, too, turn a penny.

Most of our laborers will have corn enough to last them till the new corn is ready for use, and some of them have still bushels of sweet potatoes buried in huge hills in their gardens.

Charities are still needed for the poor, the crippled and the aged. Was there ever a time when they were not needed in New-York, Boston or Philadelphia?

Scores of new fugitives are coming in every day, escaping with only the plantation garment, or, perhaps, a whole wardrobe, done up in a bundle, like a man's hat, upon their heads. It will be three months to "crop-time." Government pays slowly. Our laborers have not yet received payment for December, January or February. Could the poor class of whites, that can bread from day to day, thus wait on employers?

They do not labor as do Yankees on the Granite hills; they could not in this climate, and if they could, they know no necessity to impel it. The love of money is a tiding of culture, a luxurious refinement into which they have not yet been indoctrinated. But self-sustaining they can and will be. But for a few years they will need the advice, management, and skill of persons who have been through generations past learning lessons of freedom and independence. They will not soon know nor feel the necessity of retained residences and Persian carpets. They will be slow to perceive that their oysters are any better cooked, or a Soyer than in their own simple oysters, or to accept headaches and simple infusions in lieu of a strong hand, and simple infusions. They will rise slowly from the prostration of Slavery into the stature of humble freemen, but their uprising the whole nation will be lifted up.

**COMMERCIAL MATTERS.****Sales at the Stock Exchange.—MARCH 9.**

The "land sales" are again being agitated, or, perhaps, are upon us. If these lands could be sold and bought in by the friends of the colored men, it would undoubtedly be the best thing to be done. Persons then renting the lands would be able to supply proper implements of agriculture and pay promptly for labor, and prosperity would follow. But in case the lands are not sold to the colored man's friends, we betide him.

The friends of Emancipation are nowhere discouraged. The sailors and officers of transports, the common soldier writing home, the Seymour Democrats and Vallandigham worshippers, may sing lugubrious songs; doubtless they will, for those in contact with that class gives the most discouraging prospect. Like draws like, and they are, of course, deeply impressed with ideas of failure.

F. D. GAGE.

From Our Special Correspondent.

BRADDOCK'S POINT, ISLAND OF HILTON HEAD, March 2, 1863.

Before the expedition sails—before events of more vital interest to the nation have taken place, and have shortened this war, or prolonged it to an indefinite period, I shall have an opportunity to roam over these islands and gratify my curiosity; to visit the early homes of many of the eminent Rebels who were born, but not educated, in this immediate vicinity. I am now writing from the birthplace of one who has been called a great statesman (the greatest the South has produced), a profound philosopher, a subtle metaphysician, an able lawyer; one who furnished during his life nearly all the brain, and thought, and ideas of his school, and whose theories concerning the nature of our Government have been embodied in the decisions of nearly all the higher Courts of the Southern States, and finally were endorsed by the highest tribunal known in our land in the famous Dred Scott decision.

While in the Army of the Potomac I visited the early homes of Washington, Madison, Monroe, and Richard Henry Lee, against whom there never rested the least shade of disloyalty, and yet, in one sense, were all Southern men, proud and patriotic, and fond of their acres and their negroes.

In the old square-brick mansion, containing but four rooms, large and high, was born that architector, John C. Calhoun. Had he not lived and thought, and wrote, and spun his theories, I doubt if this Rebellion had ever taken place.

This mansion and plantation are peculiarly Southern. The mansion, like nine-tenths of those in Virginia, is nearly in ruins, and yet the plantation is the most valuable on the island, the finest Sea Island cotton having for many years been raised upon it without materially impoverishing the soil.

The broad piazza, extending entirely around the house, rests upon rotten staves; its roof supported by crumpling columns, which tremble at every step; if the father of Calhoun seated the site, he must have had a fine eye for the beautiful in nature, for a more superb water view can hardly be found, certainly not upon this island. From the front porch the dark, heavy lines of Fort Pulaski can be seen in the distance, with the oaks of Tybee Island still further off. To the right Savannah River, Oconee Sound, and the beautiful Island of Daufuskie, covered with live oak and Palmetto. On the left the blue ocean ever rolling, ever murmuring, chanting Nature's grand anthems.

This island having been occupied by National troops for more than eighteen months, not the least vestige of a fence can be found upon this or any other plantation. Mr. Binney, who occupied the Calhoun plantation before the war, is a Rebel, and is now within the lines of the Rebel army. His negroes, 80 in number, are still at work on the plantation, upon the same tasks as all the others upon the Island. The slaves have now been separated from the master for the next cotton crop. With great glee hoys, which might have been used at the North during the Revolution, but which are now to be found only in some old curiosity-shops, they break away the live long day at the dry weeds and old cotton stalks, with no taskmaster to urge them somewhat. The annual statement of the company since 1855 presents the following results:

1855. 1856. 1857. 1858.  
Product of mineral, tons. 1,194 1,669 2,000 2,024  
Expenditure, \$10,000-\$20,000-\$30,000-\$40,000  
Average rate of sale, \$10.00-\$12.00-\$14.00-\$16.00  
Avg. div'd per share, \$0.00-\$0.15-\$0.25-\$0.35

1859. 1860. 1861. 1862.  
Product of mineral, tons. 1,194 1,669 2,000 2,024  
Expenditure, \$10,000-\$20,000-\$30,000-\$40,000  
Average rate of sale, \$10.00-\$12.00-\$14.00-\$16.00  
Avg. div'd per share, \$0.00-\$0.15-\$0.25-\$0.35

1863. 1864. 1865. 1866.  
Product of mineral, tons. 1,194 1,669 2,000 2,024  
Expenditure, \$10,000-\$20,000-\$30,000-\$40,000  
Average rate of sale, \$10.00-\$12.00-\$14.00-\$16.00  
Avg. div'd per share, \$0.00-\$0.15-\$0.25-\$0.35

1867. 1868. 1869. 1870.  
Product of mineral, tons. 1,194 1,669 2,000 2,024  
Expenditure, \$10,000-\$20,000-\$30,000-\$40,000  
Average rate of sale, \$10.00-\$12.00-\$14.00-\$16.00  
Avg. div'd per share, \$0.00-\$0.15-\$0.25-\$0.35

1871. 1872. 1873. 1874.  
Product of mineral, tons. 1,194 1,669 2,000 2,024  
Expenditure, \$10,000-\$20,000-\$30,000-\$40,000  
Average rate of sale, \$10.00-\$12.00-\$14.00-\$16.00  
Avg. div'd per share, \$0.00-\$0.15-\$0.25-\$0.35

1875. 1876. 1877. 1878.  
Product of mineral, tons. 1,194 1,669 2,000 2,024  
Expenditure, \$10,000-\$20,000-\$30,000-\$40,000  
Average rate of sale, \$10.00-\$12.00-\$14.00-\$16.00  
Avg. div'd per share, \$0.00-\$0.15-\$0.25-\$0.35

1879. 1880. 1881. 1882.  
Product of mineral, tons. 1,194 1,669 2,000 2,024  
Expenditure, \$10,000-\$20,000-\$30,000-\$40,000  
Average rate of sale, \$10.00-\$12.00-\$14.00-\$16.00  
Avg. div'd per share, \$0.00-\$0.15-\$0.25-\$0.35

1883. 1884. 1885. 1886.  
Product of mineral, tons. 1,194 1,669 2,000 2,024  
Expenditure, \$10,000-\$20,000-\$30,000-\$40,000  
Average rate of sale, \$10.00-\$12.00-\$14.00-\$16.00  
Avg. div'd per share, \$0.00-\$0.15-\$0.25-\$0.35

1887. 1888. 1889. 1890.  
Product of mineral, tons. 1,194 1,669 2,000 2,024  
Expenditure, \$10,000-\$20,000-\$30,000-\$40,000  
Average rate of sale, \$10.00-\$12.00-\$14.00-\$16.00  
Avg. div'd per share, \$0.00-\$0.15-\$0.25-\$0.35

1891. 1892. 1893. 1894.  
Product of mineral, tons. 1,194 1,669 2,000 2,024  
Expenditure, \$10,000-\$20,000-\$30,000-\$40,000  
Average rate of sale, \$10.00-\$12.00-\$14.00-\$16.00  
Avg. div'd per share, \$0.00-\$0.15-\$0.25-\$0.35

1895. 1896. 1897. 1898.  
Product of mineral, tons. 1,194 1,669 2,000 2,024  
Expenditure, \$10,000-\$20,000-\$30,000-\$40,000  
Average rate of sale, \$10.00-\$12.00-\$14.00-\$16.00  
Avg. div'd per share, \$0.00-\$0.15-\$0.25-\$0.35

1899. 1900. 1901. 1902.  
Product of mineral, tons. 1,194 1,669 2,000 2,024  
Expenditure, \$10,000-\$20,000-\$30,000-\$40,000  
Average rate of sale, \$10.00-\$12.00-\$14.00-\$16.00  
Avg. div'd per share, \$0.00-\$0.15-\$0.25-\$0.35

1903. 1904. 1905. 1906.  
Product of mineral, tons. 1,194 1,669 2,000 2,024  
Expenditure, \$10,000-\$20,000-\$30,000-\$40,000  
Average rate of sale, \$10.00-\$12.00-\$14.00-\$16.00  
Avg. div'd per share, \$0.00-\$0.15-\$0.25-\$0.35

1907. 1908. 1909. 1910.  
Product of mineral, tons. 1,194 1,669 2,000 2,024  
Expenditure, \$10,000-\$20,000-\$30,000-\$40,000  
Average rate of sale, \$10.00-\$12.00-\$14.00-\$16.00  
Avg. div'd per share, \$0.00-\$0.15-\$0.25-\$0.35

1911. 1912. 1913. 1914.  
Product of mineral, tons. 1,194 1,669 2,000 2,024  
Expenditure, \$10,000-\$20,000-\$30,000-\$40,000  
Average rate of sale, \$10.00-\$12.00-\$14.00-\$16.00  
Avg. div'd per share, \$0.00-\$0.15-\$0.25-\$0.35

1915. 1916. 1917. 1918.  
Product of mineral, tons. 1,194 1,669 2,000 2,024  
Expenditure, \$10,000-\$20,000-\$30,000-\$40,000  
Average rate of sale, \$10.00-\$12.00-\$14.00-\$16.00  
Avg. div'd per share, \$0.00-\$0.15-\$0.25-\$0.35

1919. 1920. 1921. 1922.  
Product of mineral, tons. 1,194 1,669 2,000 2,024  
Expenditure, \$10,000-\$20,000-\$30,000-\$40,000  
Average rate of sale, \$10.00-\$12.00-\$14.00-\$16.00  
Avg. div'd per share, \$0.00-\$0.15-\$0.25-\$0.35

1923. 1924. 1925. 1926.  
Product of mineral, tons. 1,194 1,669 2,000 2,024  
Expenditure, \$10,000-\$20,000-\$30,000-\$40,000  
Average rate of sale, \$10.00-\$12.00-\$14.00-\$16.00  
Avg. div'd per share, \$0.00-\$0.15-\$0.25-\$0.35

1927. 1928. 1929. 1930.  
Product of mineral, tons. 1,194 1,669 2,000 2,024  
Expenditure, \$10,000-\$20,000-\$30,000-\$40,000  
Average rate of sale, \$10.00-\$12.00-\$14.00-\$16.00  
Avg. div'd per share, \$0.00-\$0.15-\$0.25-\$0.35

1931. 1932. 1933. 1934.  
Product of mineral, tons. 1,194 1,669 2,000 2